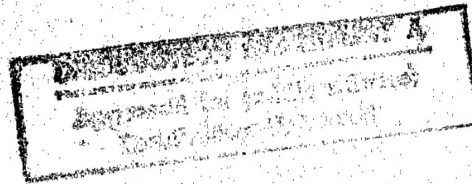


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JPRS 82192

8 November 1982



# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2717



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RURAL EXODUS PROBLEM SERIOUSLY AFFECTS AGRICULTURE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Jaime Azulay: "A Problem for Concern"]

[Text] Throughout the world, the phenomenon of the flight of rural populations to the large urban centers, in the hope of finding "better living conditions" there, has been intensifying by the year.

In Angola this phenomenon is assuming proportions which, if not alarming, are at least cause for concern, since it is primarily motivated by the aggression of the South African racist regime and its utilization of armed bands to sow death and destruction. The instability caused by these groups, armed by South Africa, does not permit the rural zones, the countryside, sufficient peace to insure the economic and financial engagement needed to reorganize and increase farm production, with the introduction of mechanized methods, and to better the rural way of life.

Hence this rural exodus provokes the problem, first, of the difficulties that arise in the abandoned area for want of manpower for the farm work. Once highly productive farm fields are now abandoned and hence unproductive.

With the population exodus to the large cities, the typical rural mode of living is automatically disrupted by the introduction of new living standards.

In the large city, the problems are just as great. How is this population to be housed? The new arrivals indiscriminately invade all the empty spaces. They build provisional shelters, a jumble of nonstandard houses built only for survival. In time, these huts become the slums that symbolize a mean life.

There arise the problems of urbanization, hygiene and health of the city. The infrastructures cannot support this abrupt population increase.

The city grows indiscriminately, almost always in an illegal manner, based on a circumstantial urbanization imposed by the uncontrolled clandestine construction, unplanned and without concern for public order. Flagrant examples of what we could call urban anarchy are visible in most of the cities of the country.

Organized do-it-yourself construction, which is constantly preached, is seldom obeyed. The undisciplined profusion of huts, sometimes in almost inaccessible labyrinths, is tending to increase.

This overpopulation not only has negative effects on urbanization, health and so on. The city, generally industrial, cannot absorb all the unskilled laborers.

Their integration into the urban society is not so easy as they had thought. The new inhabitants are going to find aspects and structures totally different from their own, new customs as yet unknown to them. And when this integration is frustrated, it is not rare for the new resident to turn to crime to insure his very survival. The view of an easy life impels him to theft and speculation. It is understandable that the crime rate, particularly juvenile delinquency, is increasing year by year.

Simply focusing attention on the self-construction program is not the solution, however. What is necessary, and has already been directed, is to create the minimum conditions in the countryside and to send the unemployed manpower in the cities back to the rural zones where it is needed, because agriculture is the basis for the development of the People's Republic of Angola.

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CSO: 3442/4

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA SPEAKS ON CUBAN TROOPS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Mawete Joao Baptista, Angolan ambassador to Cuba, reiterated the Angolan Government position regarding the imperialist maneuvers aimed at linking the problem of Namibia independence to the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola. The ambassador spoke at a press conference in the Cuban capital on the occasion of the celebration of 17 September, Day of the National Hero.

The Angolan diplomat said the Cuban troops will remain in Angola until the integrity and sovereignty of his country are effectively respected. "The Cuban troops in Angola do not represent a threat to any neighboring country; on the contrary, it is the racist South African troops who are illegally occupying Namibian territory and are still in Angola's Cunene Province," Baptista explained.

The Angolan ambassador also condemned the United States for its arrogant [behavior in the search] for a just solution to the Namibian problem, accusing it of using successive diplomatic maneuvers to postpone implementation of UN Resolution 435. He added that Angola, like the rest of the Front Line countries, is prepared to pursue diplomatic efforts with the "Contract Group" to reach a negotiated solution to the Namibian problem.

In conclusion, the diplomat accused the Pretoria regime of planning to attempt a large-scale invasion of Angolan territory. At the same time, he reaffirmed the determination of the Angolan people to defend the territorial integrity of their country.

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CSO: 3442/4

RESPONSIBILITY FOR NAMIBIA DELAY DISCLAIMED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] In recent weeks, diplomatic circles in the United Nations have been pointing to the possibility of reaching a swift and just solution to the problem of Namibian independence soon, based on UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Reports circulated to this effect give to understand that the parties most directly interested in the problem are ready to reach an agreement based on the simultaneous withdrawal of the South African troops occupying Namibian territory and of the internationalist Cuban forces now in Angola.

This issue is presented as the crux of the peaceful solution to the Namibian conflict, as if the presence of internationalist Cuban forces were related to the independence of the neighboring territory, and consequently it is stressed that the key to the solution rests with the Angolan Government.

This is an obvious distortion of reality, aimed at making Angola responsible for the delay in bringing independence to Namibia. On the contrary, it is the Pretoria regime which is throwing up obstacles to the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

In this regard, it should be stressed that nowhere in Resolution 435 is there any reference to the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola, nor could there be, since it is an internal matter which concerns only the Luanda and Havana governments. The internationalist forces were called in in 1975 to help the Angolan people repel the South African and Zairian invaders, based on Article 51 of the UN Charter. The Angolan authorities would not have asked for military assistance from a friendly country under any other circumstances.

The proof that this presence is related solely to the defense of Angola's territorial integrity is given weight by the fact that the Angolan and Cuban governments have twice scheduled the gradual withdrawal of the internationalist forces and have not carried it out simply because the South African army seized the opportunity to intensify the attacks against the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia.

In the joint declaration of 4 February 1982, the Angolan and Cuban governments reiterated their readiness to repatriate the internationalist forces as soon as the RPA was relieved of the direct threats against its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The United Nations, which holds the legitimate mandate over Namibia, determined that the implementation of Resolution 435 must be accompanied by the gradual withdrawal of the South African troops, down to 1,500 men, before holding free elections supervised by the United Nations itself, as the final phase of the transitional process for the independence of the territory.

However, the Pretoria regime, encouraged by the United States, rejects this plan and has made it known that no international agreement regarding Namibia will have its consent as long as Cuban troops remain in Angola.

Incongruously, in August 1981 South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha declared in Pretoria that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola "did not represent a threat to South Africa," and added that his government did not consider the withdrawal of these forces as a prior condition for the resolution of the Namibian problem. As Foreign Relations Minister Paulo Jorge recently observed: "Only a few months later, in April or May, the Pretoria regime began to function as a sounding board" for the U.S. demand to link the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces to the Namibian problem as a way of delaying that territory's rise to independence.

In this way, the South African authorities blocked the negotiations on the future of Namibia and are manipulating international public opinion, seeking to make Angola responsible for the present impasse, when in fact it is the presence of South African troops in Namibia and in Angola's Cunene Province that, being illegal and contrary to the principles that govern international relations, prevents a swift solution based on Resolution 435.

South Africa is thus conducting a slanderous campaign against Angola, but what is actually at issue is the military occupation of Namibia and of a portion of Angolan territory. It is this which calls for the most vehement condemnation and a demand for its immediate cessation.

It is not Angola but South Africa which opposes the decolonization of Namibia, still under military occupation and economic domination, against the will of the Namibian people and in flagrant disregard of the decisions adopted by the United Nations.

The Angolan Government will continue to respect the internationally recognized principles that govern relations among the several states, and hence it will facilitate the implementation of the UN decisions. At the same time, however, it will reject any interference in its internal affairs and will not submit to external pressure of any kind that would mean a virtual abandonment of its present stand on principle. (ANGOP)

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CSO: 3442/4



## DIFFICULTIES AFFECT BENGUELA FISHING SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Benguela is one of the four major maritime fishing centers on the Angolan coast, one of the richest fishing regions in the world. The Benguela sea holds high-quality fish and shellfish--as do the other Angolan fishing regions--within the internationally accepted 200-mile coastal limit.

Rational use of Benguela's wealth in fish will make it possible, without endangering the species, to supply not only the province itself but the domestic market, at least the market within its jurisdiction (Huambo, Bie and Moxico provinces), the coffee-producing provinces and those which market their products in the countryside.

Before independence, the development of the sector was basically aimed at the industrial processing of fish--80 percent of the catch, including such bottom fish as grouper, maigre, flounder and others--into fish flour and oil.

Establishment of an efficient network and a solid canning industry was given secondary consideration.

The mass flight of cadres around the time of national independence also affected the sector. Moreover, most of the fishing boats left the country with their owners. The onshore structures--those which had not been run down by the colonialists--were sabotaged or destroyed at the time of the South African invasion of Angola in mid-1975.

### Fishing Sector Recovers

The fishing sector in the province is unbeatable, despite the many problems it faces. Proof positive: the planned catch for the first half of this year (17,469 tons) for the state, private and cooperative sectors was exceeded by 945.9 tons.

The state sector in the province currently has a fleet of about 37 vessels, classified by the major fishing techniques: trawlers, purse seiners, tuna boats and shrimp boats.

These vessels are not always operational.

Moreover, the shipyards do not have the capacity to handle their needs and there have also been problems in acquiring lumber for ship repairs, as well as replacement parts and spare parts (for ships' engines), as many of the vessels are also very old.

"Without shipyards there are no ships, and without ships there can be no fish, which is where all fishing activity begins," provincial fishing delegate Arnaldo Vasconcelos pointed out.

The problems hampering development of the fishing industry begin in the shipyards which, of necessity, should be provided with a reasonable stock of replacement and spare parts if they are to respond to the demands made on them.

This has not been the case, since the ATM (Material-Technical Supply), the agency responsible for supplying accessories and a whole range of parts, is having serious problems acquiring lumber and basic materials. For their part, the agents of marine engine companies in the province (Sorel and Blackwood) experience constant stock shortages.

The vessels are facing a real battle against time, since most of them are obsolete and require frequent repairs. Many of them do not even have galleys or enough bunks for the workers to rest in the so-called "dead hours."

The cold storage system is another major problem. Except for Benguela and Lobito municipios, which have reasonable infrastructures, the other municipios and inland provinces are struggling with enormous problems in this area.

Moxico Province, for example, does not have a single cold storage unit, while in Huambo Province the refrigeration system is shut down except for a few insignificant centers, and the same is true of Bie. The municipios in the province, except for Benguela and Lobito, do not all have containers for preserved fish.

Regarding transportation, the shortage of open trucks, mainly to transport dried and half-cured fish, is causing bottlenecks in the distribution of products to other zones, with the result that trucks specifically meant to transport fresh fish are also being used to transport dried fish.

#### Canneries Idle for Almost a Year

The canneries located in Benguela are encountering serious problems with the new equipment which Denmark offered to Angola last year.

Thus the canning factories Empromar Atlantico and Empromar Kapiandalo, although they have two new production lines, do not have automated packing and canning machinery, which would be a step forward for their complete automation.

According to a local source in the sector, this handicap has completely idled the two companies since October 1981, when the new equipment should

have been installed, permitting a reasonable increase in production starting in January 1972.

The new system of hand packing calls for sealing the cans with the old crimper [cravadeira], which is already obsolete, which means it is impossible to meet the planned quota of 10 tons per day.

"The canning machines offered by Denmark are adapted to 8-ounce cans. We do not use these cans. Our canneries use quart cans and 2.5-kg cans. Hence we are studying the possibility of acquiring parts to adapt the present canning machines to handle quart cans," the same source reported.

The problem has already been passed on to Luanda, to the National Manufacturing Industry Directorate, the agency which has the final say in its solution. There is a possibility that Angola could turn to Spain to acquire equipment of this type, since from all indications Denmark is simply an intermediary [supplier].

Meanwhile, the Sosseca drying tunnel, attached to Empromar of Baia-Farta, has also been idle since August 1981.

With the capacity to process 8 tons per day, the Sosseca tunnel was studied by Danish technicians last month. The results are awaiting evaluation by the competent Angolan authorities.

It is essential to reactivate Sosseca to go ahead with the work of drying codfish by mechanized means. This production could now be adapted to drying various species of fish abundant on the Angolan coast, which would bring in more income than the traditional drying process.

At this point it is also essential to repair the drying racks to insure increased ground capacity for the traditional drying process.

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## BRIEFS

HIGH FAPLA OFFICIAL MEETING--Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), member of the party Political Bureau, is leading the proceedings of the meeting of leaders of the FAPLA (Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola) being held in Luanda to analyze the progress of operational, political and combat training in the 1982 instruction period. The opening session of the meeting, which began yesterday in the conference room of the Engineering Laboratory of Cols Antonio Franco (Ndalu) and Paiva Domingos da Silva, both vice ministers of defense; Lt Col Francisco Magalhaes Paiva (Nvunda), chief of national political direction of the FAPLA; Lt Col Augusto Alfredo (Orlog), general commander of the MGPA (Angolan People's Navy); and Cuban and Soviet advisors. The participants will spend 2 days evaluating the degree to which the decisions of the meeting held last March have been implemented and determining measures to be taken, as well as assigning tasks to increase the combat readiness and capacity of the armed forces in the 1982/1983 training year. Taking part in the meeting, which should end tomorrow, are all the chiefs of departments of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces General Staff, as well as officials of the armed forces branches and the military regions. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 47 6362

CSO: 3442/4

CHAD

BRIEFS

EXPULSION OF BELGIAN RELIGIOUS--Father Gabriel Claerhout, a Belgian citizen, was expelled from Chad and left Ndjamena on Friday 8 October for Cameroon, we learned Sunday from a reliable source in the Chadian capital. Father Claerhout is accused of having helped Colonel Kamougue, former vice-president in Mr Goukouni Oueddei's government and a leader of the South, to flee to Cameroon after being seriously injured in a plane accident which occurred on 4 September, as he was trying to escape Mr Hissein Habre's partisans. Father Claerhout gave shelter to Colonel Kamougue during three days. After his transfer to Ndjamena, Father Claerhout remained a full month in custody at the central police station before being expelled. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Oct 82 p 3] 9294

CSO: 3419/65

FRENCH COOPERATION TO INCREASE AFTER MITTERRAND'S VISIT

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by special correspondent Philippe Decraene: "After Mr Mitterrand's Visit, Cooperation With Paris Will Be Increased"]

[Excerpt] Brazzaville--"I am not a Marxist, though," was Mr Francois Mitterrand's answer, late on Monday morning, 11 October, at the Brazzaville city hall, to a question asked to him at the press conference that marked the end of his official visit to Congo. Pronounced in a capital where the leaders remain faithful to scientific socialism orthodoxy, these words could have seemed unusual; apparently, they shocked nobody. Quite on the contrary, their charmed most listeners, as they emphasized the desire of Congo's official guest to preserve his own freedom of action as scrupulously as he intends to preserve that of others.

The president of the Republic answered in the same vein to someone who asked him about the competition in which France and Eastern bloc countries are said to be engaged in Congo: "I am not trying to align the nonaligned. (...) I do not feel that I am here competing with anybody. (...) African states have to look everywhere for their development; besides, alone we could not meet their demand (...)."

In the same spirit, condemning, Monday morning, the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, as he had already done at an official dinner the day before, in his toast to the president of the Congolese Republic, he said: "We each retain our freedom of action."

During his long one-hour conversation with the press, Mr Mitterrand mentioned the preservation of peace in these words: "We do not have the intention, nor the means, to send our own army to restore peace, but France is playing an active role in international society (...)." Asked about the threat which the Soviet Union represents to stability in the world, he answered, referring to the two superpowers: "They threaten each other, this is the very nature of their relation," and invited his partners to stop "worrying about the French army, which is a purely defensive army (...)."

Acknowledging that "it is always possible to do better" and that "new impetus must be provided" for French-Congolese relations, Mr Mitterrand emphasized that, at the close of his official visit to Brazzaville, he was not demonstrating "an affected satisfaction." Justly so, as the two private conversations which the two presidents had on Sunday and Monday will, it is said, be followed by concrete measures: oil negotiations to be completed before the end of the year; January meeting of the joint French-Congolese commission; new contacts between the two chiefs of state, at a date to be determined.

At any rate, both sides expressed the wish for the development of cooperation which, the president of the French Republic stated Sunday evening, "generally speaking, appears to be at a level not justified by our interests. (...)" Mainly, both parties agreed to discuss "codevelopment." What this means is the development of Congolese soil, underground and sea resources with technical assistance from France and its cadres, making systematic use of the profits derived from oil. The importance of these profits can be measured by comparing the 200 billion CFA francs\* Congolese budget with the 100 billion and 50 billion CFA francs respectively paid each year by Elf-Aquitaine and AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise]. In this respect, one official of a large oil company told us: "Oil is an important basis for cooperation, as it makes it possible to finance self-development."

Already, however, people in Brazzaville are wondering how to prepare the "after oil era," and what resources could be exploited to take over from the "black gold."

Through the development of food crops, they are also trying to achieve food self-sufficiency, which remains an obsession with many African governments and the major concern of large international organizations. Finally, in view of the deterioration of the national school system, which is said to have reached spectacular proportions, the training of teachers will be intensified.

The French chief of state was all the more willing to provide his personal encouragements to all these projects as his visit to Brazzaville, down to the last minute, proved to be the most successful of all his second African trip. Thus, still Monday morning, from the center of the capital to the airport, Mr Mitterrand was accompanied by the acclamations of a jubilant population who continued to proclaim their friendship until after the presidential DC-8 had taken off.

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CSO: 3419/65

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\* 1 CFA franc = 0.02 French franc



## ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1981, 1982 PROSPECTS NOTED

Libreville L'UNION in French 1, 2, 3-4 Jul 82

[Article by Jean Bilinga]

[1 Jul 82 p 4]

[Text] I. Export Products

As every year, the General Directorate of the Economy in Libreville has published an interesting study on the Gabonese situation, entitled "Economic Log," on Emmanuel Ondo Methogo's responsibility.

This work, which is based on data obtained by surveying a sample of the most characteristic enterprises, presents both the 1981 situation and forecasts for 1982-1983. Macro-economic aggregates are the focus of this study, which is studded with tables which are simple but explanatory even for uninitiated readers.

First, the 1981 results. Oil, the leading product, yielded only 7.56 million tons, a long-predictable drop. Despite this reduction in volume, oil receipts reached 66 percent of budgetary revenues, invoices in dollars having taken advantage of the constant rise in the American currency.

The quotas imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have not affected Gabon, the (Gabonese) general secretary of the organization, Marc-Saturnin Nnang Nguema confided to us in an interview. Our country has benefited to the same extent as Ecuador from "preferential treatment." The voluntary reduction is supposed to be on the order of 10,000 barrels per day or 0.06 percent of the total.

Of this total volume 84 percent continues to be pumped off-shore, the costs of under-sea prospecting and exploitation being lower than those of prospecting on land.

On the other hand, the Gabonese state has initiated a policy of intensive exploration, stepping up investments to compensate for the drop in production (see table, in millions of tons).

## Oil Production

Year:	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Volume:	11.2	10.6	9.8	8.9	7.6

The new Gabonese legislation stipulates that the state is to remain the license holder after 1981, and that it is to sign exploration contracts and share production with companies established in Gabon. It is estimated that this production should be on the order of 7 million tons in 1983. Note that the oil figures are available in the annual report published by the General Directorate of Hydrocarbons in Libreville. The next report is to come out in July.

Manganese exports also fell, to the extent of 34 percent, Poland and Romania (which are our principal clients) having suffered obvious recession. On the other hand, in 1979, the ferromanganese producers had benefited from the temporary drop in the dollar to build up large stocks.

The destocking of this ore, combined with the steel crisis, as well as competition from Australia and South Africa, has resulted in a drop: 1,400,000 tons in 1981, bringing in 31 billion CFA, or 5 percent of export receipts.

Uranium, as one can guess, is dependent on the socioeconomic constraints in the industrialized countries, which have seen their programs for establishing nuclear power plants slow down under the pressure of public opinion. The exportation of concentrated uranium reached 1,300 tons for Gabon in 1981, while uranium metal yielded 942 tons, in a context characterized by a 20 percent drop in world prices in 1980-1981.

But the Franceville Uranium Mining Company is resolutely banking on an optimistic future by inaugurating its new production plant in Mounana in early June. This plant will make it possible to produce 1,500 tons of uranium per year.

[2 Jul 82 p 4]

## [Excerpt] II. Marginalization of Rural Population

While agriculture is the "priority of priorities," the document recognizes, the country's foreign dependency for its food supply is still great; all the same, these imports rose to 27 billion CFA in 1981, or 12 percent of total imports.

Traditional type food crops are, of course, on the rise: manioc (250,000 tons in 1980), banana plantain (175,000 tons), taro yams (78,940 tons), corn (9,980 tons), peanuts (7,200 tons) and rice (850 tons). But, an agricultural engineer objected to us, these key figures, which do not correspond to reality for the simple reason that these products are not marketed and thus not recorded, must be distrusted. For the most part, they are self-sufficiency products.

Whatever the case, in order to establish orders of statistical magnitude, it is generally estimated that food production in 1981 was about 600,000 tons, half of which probably came from manioc alone.

An interesting socioeconomic conclusion: the rural population is undergoing marginalization in the national system. This constitutes a curb on the development of the money economy and ultimately of the individual.

Cocoa, which concerns the Woleu-Ntem and the Ogooue-Ivindo exclusively, is "Gabon's most important cash crop," the document states. Unfortunately, despite a slight revival in 1977-1978, a 1,000 ton drop is seen in the 1980-1981 season because of two factors: the bushes are too old, and there is a labor shortage (the young farmers are fleeing to the city).

The Price Stabilization and Equalization Fund's attempts to encourage planters and regenerate the bushes are continuing; these efforts should be associated with the action of the National Company for Development of Industrial Crops (SONADECI), which, incidentally, held its board meeting in June: the Woleu-Ntem cocoa operation, the Ntoun banana plantation, the Koula-Moutou cocoa unit, the Ogooue and Fernan Vaz food projects, the Ndende rice growing project, the Franceville food and fruit project, and integrated zone operations.

But, a SONADECI report flatly states, in actual fact these operations were not started in 1981...because of belated unfreezing of credits. The preliminary work was limited to inventorying the zones of intervention and acquiring the necessary equipment.

The fourth ranking vegetal export product, wood, which continues to bring in substantial resources to the national budget, has suffered from Asian (Indonesian and Philippine) competition. Reorganization and reinvestment were conducted with the assistance of the National Wood Company of Gabon (SNGB) in order to enable the foresters to make up lost ground.

For 1981 wood (okoume and various woods) brought in 47 billion CFA, or 8 percent of total export revenues.

[3-4 Jul 82 p 4]

### [Excerpt] III. Increasing Monetization

The gross domestic product was supposed to have reached some 929.5 billion CFA in 1981 versus 831.8 billion in 1980, or a 11.7 percent increase. Its resources essentially come from the petroleum sector (50.4 percent in 1981); in contrast, mining underwent a 25 percent drop in 1981 while other activities--trade, processing industries, construction and public works, services, etc.--held their ground well.

The added value generated by administrative services and duties and taxes on imports was 134.1 billion in 1981. The high growth noted in 1980 is the result of the rise in official salaries (23,485 officials in 1981, 22,011 in 1980), as the report of the General Directorate of the Economy notes.

The state budget has improved its position since the dismal years 1977-1978. Total ordinary revenues increased to 408.7 billion CFA in 1981, or 44 percent of the GDP [gross domestic product], while expenditures (apart from loan repayments) marked 309.2 billion, or 33 percent of the GDP.

Foreign loans reached 18.2 billion only in 1981; this clearly demonstrates government action in favor of austerity and sound budgetary management. Thus, in 1981, the burden of debt represented 16.6 percent of the GDP, or the equivalent of 155 billion (a 20 billion increase compared to forecasts because of fluctuations in the exchange rates of the dollar, the mark and the yen).

The development budget is increasing steadily: 90.3 billion CFA in 1979, 92 in 1980, 135 in 1981. The share of investments in the total budget is 30.3 percent, 27.5 percent and 31.8 percent, for these three key years in turn; however, their rate of realization is only on the order of 85 percent, because of administrative delays.

#### The Dollar and the Franc

have been influenced by the American policy of high interest rates (the high price of amortizing the public debt payable in dollars) and by the devaluation of the French franc (increase in the prices of Gabonese imports outside the free zone).

The total amount of money in circulation increased only slightly in 1980-1981, from 143.6 to 155.5 billion CFA. Paper money reached a ceiling at about 35 billion while total available funds increased by 22 percent. Increasing monetarization of the Gabonese economy may be deduced from this, the "log" explains.

Representative money has distinctly progressed from 51.4 percent in 1980 to 68.2 billion CFA in 1981, while quasi-money registered an 11 percent drop for the same period.

The balance of payments showed a good surge in 1980: +20.3 billion, and the estimated results for money and credit in 1981 put its balance on the same level. A basic element of this aggregate, the trade balance, will probably reach 373.8 billion in 1981, with a strong concentration of exchanges in relation to France, which purchases 32 percent of Gabonese exports and supplies 60.6 percent of our imports.

The rate of coverage of imports to exports dropped slightly in 1981 (272 percent) because of the fact that foreign purchases are continuing to advance while, as we saw in the first section, exports sagged very appreciably.

Finally, a few words on the prices presented by the "log." The evolution of wholesale (113 articles) and retail (125 local articles suitable for low-income households and 155 articles, generally imported, suitable for high incomes) indicates an upward trend which seems to accelerate in 1981. A 13.2 percent increase is expected for African-type products, and a figure close to 12 percent for European-type products.

9380

CS0: 4719/1225

BRIEFS

TRADE STATISTICS--Goods imported by Gambia were worth 13.71 million dalasi in July 1982 and 12.99 million dalasi in the same month of last year. Exports decreased from 11.81 million dalasi in June this year compared to 7.21 million dalasi in July, showing a fall of 4.60 million dalasi. The exports of the corresponding months under review were higher by 5.76 million dalasi. These figures imply that the deficit in our recorded visible trade in July 1982 was 6.51 million dalasi when compared with 7.02 million dalasi in the previous month and 11.64 million dalasi in July last year. Imports consisted mainly of machinery, transport equipment, manufactured goods, food and live animals, fuels and chemicals while our exports consisted of groundnuts and groundnut products, palm kernel, fish and hides and skins. [Text] [AB211043 Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 Sep 82 p 3 AB]

CSO: 3400/148

## ITALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, SEEKS JOINT VENTURES

AB252035 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of 21 agriculturists and industrialists from Italy is in Ghana for talks with the government on the establishment of joint ventures. At a meeting in Accra today with the secretary for rural development and cooperatives, Mr Kwaku Ankomah he emphasized that the government is determined to improve on the lot of the rural dwellers and to provide employment in the agricultural sector for the youth. The secretary traced the history of the longstanding cooperation between Ghana and Italy in the field of construction, said there is the need to move into other areas of cooperation, especially the agricultural sector as a strategy toward rural development and increase in farm output.

Mr Ankomah said it is the expectation of the government that the joint agricultural ventures between the two countries would help train skills in agricultural activities.

The leader of the delegation, Mr (Franchi Gosnini), assured the secretary of his team's readiness to undertake and see to the successful implementation of the project. He explained that his delegation from the Lombardy region, has to seek investment ventures outside as a result of restrictions on the production of certain food items due to overproduction. As a result, the Lombardy region has to expand outside to put the acquired technology into effective use.

Mr Gosnini hoped the delegation would be offered favorable conditions. He identified the areas of his team's cooperation as agriculture, cattle-breeding, irrigation, dairy farming, conservation, refrigeration and transportation of finished produce, provision and maintenance of agricultural machinery and feeding of the animals.

In the educational sector, schools are to be established to train technicians and engineers to man machines and equipment.

The delegation later called on the provisional national defense council coordinating secretary, Mr Obeng, at the castle, OSU. Mr Obeng said it is necessary for Ghana and Italy to expand cooperation in vital areas to enable Ghana to improve her economy. This, he said, can be done by reducing the importation of goods that can be produced locally so as to save foreign exchange for goods that cannot be produced locally. Mr Obeng said the government has placed emphasis on food production, because the solving of the country's food problems is a step toward solving the nation's fundamental problem.

GHANA

TRAVEL TO UK, NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE REVIEWED

AB260800 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Writing under the heading "Traveling Properly," the GHANAIAN TIMES appreciates the plight of Ghanaians who travel to Britain only to be turned back because they possess no entry certificate. The paper recalls that it criticized the move by the British authorities to tighten immigration regulations in 1978, pointing out that the move looked racist and unfair as it discriminated against blacks and the colored. It also condemned the British Government for frowning on immigrants and yet welcoming more fugitives. However, the TIMES makes it clear that Britain like all other countries has the right to apply its immigration laws according to the norms of international relations. And Ghanaians who wish to travel to the country or elsewhere must stand on the merits of their own case.

The paper says the secretary for interior has explained to the public in clear terms the British immigration regulations. Therefore, those involved in what it calls the mad rush to Britain have themselves to blame if they decide to go there without satisfying the requirements. The TIMES urgently appeals to the British immigration office in Ghana and the Ministry of Interior to get the shipping companies and airlines operating in Ghana to enforce strictly the directives that travel tickets to Britain should be sold only to those who possess entry certificates. Port security officers too must be firm in applying this rule.

The DAILY GRAPHIC writes on the Namibian independence issue and the United States' attitude toward the issue. It notes that all those who want peace and face realities have come to accept the inevitability of majority of blacks government not only in Namibia but even in apartheid South Africa. The GRAPHIC recalls the warning by the former World Bank president, Mr McNamara, that a violent explosion appears inevitable if apartheid does not give way to a saner system. It also recalls the statement by the French foreign minister, Mr Cheysson, that the so-called contact group has completed its work and that the only stumbling block now is the United States and South African insistence that Cuban troops quit Angola. But according to the French minister, the contact group has never accepted and will never accept such a link.



In view of these developments, the GRAPHIC makes it clear that the whole world now knows that it is the United States and its friend South Africa which stand in the way of Namibian independence. The paper considers the insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola strange considering the number of troops other Western countries have in other areas. It points out that rhetorics about human rights are cheaper on the United States market than anywhere else. But on this occasion of remembering the ideals of the United Nations, the indignity of the millions of people still under apartheid bondage in Namibia and South Africa cries for attention. Africa's stand on Namibia is clear, says the GRAPHIC. It is the turn of the so-called friends of Africa to allow the people of Namibia to be free.

CSO: 3400/147

## BRIEFS

PRC MESSAGE TO VIEIRA--The Cape Verde head of state, Aristides Pereira, on the occasion of the 58th birthday of Amilcar Cabral, Founder of Nationality, in a congratulatory message sent to his Guinean counterpart, Joao Bernardo Vieira, PAIGC secretary general and president of the Revolutionary Council, stressed that "In complete loyalty to Cabral and his teachings, we shall find the best means of building up a compatible and fruitfully sociable life." Likewise, in commemoration of the 12 September anniversary, the Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, also sent a message to the president of the Revolutionary Council. After extending friendly congratulations to Comrade Nino Vieira, the government and the Guinea-Bissau people, the Chinese leader recalled "the mutual understanding between the two people, the deep friendship and the profound impressions" formed during the official visit by our head of state in April 1982. "I am sure," he said, "that, thanks to both parties' joint efforts, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Guinea-Bissau will be strengthened and will continually expand." [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Sep 82 p 8] 8870

ID CONTROL CAMPAIGN--The Public Order police continue to carry out the document identification and checking (identity and tax card) campaign begun in Bissau some time ago, essentially night and day, mainly in very crowded places such as the markets. As some sources connected with the Ministry of National Security and Public Order have pointed out, and as our capital's residents continue to misinterpret, this campaign has its advantages. It is necessary to check every citizen walking around our streets, especially late at night. Besides, we have to bear in mind that after our independence and with the opening of our boundaries, many people have stealthily penetrated into Guinea-Bissau to steal and commit other crimes. Another problem is that a person can be in an accident on the street and if he is not identified, there is no way to notify his close acquaintances to provide hospital care. However, although the campaign began quite some time ago, some people still go around without any identification. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Sep 82 p 3] 8870

USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A Leninist Komsomol delegation led by Comrade Yermolenko, Central Committee member and head of that youth organization's Department of Professional-Technical Training, and two deputies from the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived yesterday in Bissau to take part in the JAAC/-Komsomol Friendship Week. Present at the solemn opening ceremony, held

yesterday at 1800 hours in the III Congress Hall was Comrade Marcelino Moreira, from the PAIGC Central Committee, who briefly highlighted the importance of this politicocultural act within the framework of the cooperative relations existing between our two youth organizations, on the basis of signed documents. Also present at the ceremony were several national political figures as well as some members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Bissau. During their stay, the youth delegation will visit some historical places connected with our struggle for freedom, notably, the Mores section. They are also to visit Bafata, birthplace of our lamented leader, Comrade Amilcar Cabral. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Sep 82 p 8] 8870

CSO: 3442/1

## IVORY COAST

### BRIEFS

PATROL BOATS--As part of French military cooperation, the Ivory Coast has received four Ancor-26 patrol boats for the gendarmerie and two Ancor-31's for the navy. [Excerpts] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 82 p 14]

CSO: 3419/91

REPORTAGE ON MONIMA-KM CONGRESS IN TOLIARA

Speech by Monja Jaona

Tananarive, MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "'Socialism Without Patriotism Is Poison For the People'"]

[Text] "Socialism which is not supported by true patriotism is a hollow socialism, a degraded socialism, a poison for the people."

This, among other things, is what CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Councillor] Monja Jaona, the national president of the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] Party, noted in his speech when opening the proceedings of its 11th congress in the Sanfilo district.

Monja Jaona first gave a chronological account of the Party since its creation in Manakara in 1942 and especially emphasized, "For 40 years MONIMA has been a martyred party, always ready, however, to fight for the fatherland."

The national president of MONIMA next spoke about action which should be undertaken during this period of national recovery. "Congress should thus study the issues with regard to the coming elections and party discipline."

In conclusion he asked the members of the party to remain patriotic and exhorted them to national unity.

After this speech, the representatives of other parties of the "Front" namely, Rakoto Ignace, AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution]; Arsene Ratsifehera, AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence]; Radio Celestin Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky; Solo Norbert Randriamorasata, UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union]; and Vestalistene, MFM-MFT [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime-Militants for the Realization of the Revolution], among others, emphasized cooperation in the coalition of all vital forces which should be propelled by a single impetus toward the triumph of our revolutionary struggle, although we are experiencing difficulties, and there are enemies inside as well as out.

Kind guests also spoke, displaying their joy in finding themselves among the members of the congress. These were the Saharans and the representative of

the Malagasy students in France (AEOM [Association of Students of Malagasy Origin]). The members of the congress also examined the telegram from the AREMA general secretary, Didier Ratsiraka, who, among others, sent his wishes for success to the 11th congress on this occasion. The proceedings of the congress, which were preceded by a procession of militants through the city, will come to a close next Sunday.

The 11th National Congress of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO opened yesterday in Toliara with its leader Monja Jaona, dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, presiding and in the presence of representatives of the revolutionary government and the political groups which belong to the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution] as well as numerous militants whom MONIMA numbers throughout the country.

Monja Jaona's party no longer requires introduction, considering the role it plays on the national political scene. There was a time when he left the "Front" for "political reasons" which Monja Jaona has explained on many occasions. In response to the appeal by President Didier Ratsiraka, who also heads the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, MONIMA joined the latter with a certain conviction of contributing suggestions capable of contributing to the progress of national affairs.

During a round table organized by the Catholic daily newspaper LAKROA in Fianarantsoa, Monja Jaona revealed that this congress which is presently being held in Toliara will particularly have the task of thoroughly studying the problems of maintaining supplies in the interest of the working masses who, incidentally, constitute the majority within MONIMA. "Maintaining supplies has become a political pretext used by certain individuals to shameful ends," the national president of MONIMA is supposed to have said on this occasion, not failing to call for national awareness to foil all the sordid maneuvers surrounding the maintenance of supplies for once and for all.

This congress will also be an occasion for the MONIMA militants to define their position on the presidential elections which will probably take place next November. Although Law 82-020 of 26 June last stipulates in Article 6 the freedom of every citizen of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] to run in this national high level contest, once he has been vouched for by one or more revolutionary groups belonging to the Front, the political observers think, however, that Monja Jaona's MONIMA will come out in favor of Didier Ratsiraka's candidacy to the post of president of the republic. Furthermore, the same observers refer to Monja Jaona's last election on his return from the People's Republic of China to support their argument. Whatever the case, MONIMA's adoption of a position would "come with" conditions in conformity with this party's political line.

We also note that this national congress of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO which will be officially brought to a close on Sunday will not fail to vote for motions of a political, economic, social and cultural nature before defining its position on the international situation.

## Front Members' Speeches

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Jul 82 pp 1, 2, 4

[Article: "Front Members to MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO Congress in Toliara: 'We Must Unite'"]

[Text] One of Madagascar's oldest political parties, the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO of Monja Jaona who is the dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, is presently holding its 11th regular national congress at its headquarters in Sanfilo-Toliara. During the official opening ceremony of this congress on Tuesday 20 July last, Rakoto Ignace, the minister of higher education and scientific research put forward the necessity of the revolutionaries uniting for the good of the nation. First he spoke of the fact that both Monja Jaona (who has devoted his life to Madagascar) and Didier Ratsiraka (who is constantly working for the good of this country) are in the same boat and are working for the same objectives, namely: for the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to be a nation worthy of its sovereignty.

After Supreme Councillor Arsene Ratsifehera spoke on behalf of the AKFM/KDRSM, his colleague Solo Norbert Andriamorsata emphasized the fact that UDECMA always cooperated with MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO. "During the events of 1971," he said, "the authorities also searched my house." And the UDECMA leader considered MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO a brotherly and friendly party. "We helped each other in the fields, we did not forget each other in prison." In conclusion, the CSR Solo Norbert Andriamorasata said: "Reform of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution has presently become more than a necessity because it is not playing the role expected from it."

Speaking on behalf of the party, Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky, the Supreme Councillor to Radio Celestin focused his speech on the necessity of cooperation between the political parties in order for our economic situation to be able to improve.

Although he had attended this opening ceremony Supreme Councillor Remanindry Jaona charged Fontana of his party MONIMA Socialist Group (VSM) to explain the fact that even if there are a few divergences between his party and Monja Jaona's, we should no longer think of anything but the nation's interests. And he continued, "The entire Malagasy people expect many things from this congress."

As for the MFM/MFT representative, he emphasized the fact that, while his party chose the acronym "NDAO" (let's get down to business) as a slogan, it is because it found that the Malagasy Socialist Revolution as it was passed in 1974 tends to deviate from its objective. "So," he continued, "we ask to cooperate with all political forces of the country in order for the Revolution to be truly able to triumph."

And before the national president of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO spoke, a representative of the Association of Students of Malagasy Origin (AEOM) declared, "Considering the place which the MONIMA Party occupies in Malagasy political life, all progressive forces of the entire world are expecting a great deal from this congress."



Finally, beginning his speech with the history of JINY, which later became MONIMA, the dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council put forward the fact that, while his party's 10th congress made the decision to have MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO reintegrated into the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR), although divergences still exist between all members of this Front, it was in response to the appeal addressed to him by President Didier Ratsiraka on 16 January 1981.

It should be emphasized that the general secretary of AREMA sent a telegram to the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO party and that the POLISARIO delegated a representative at the time of this official opening ceremony.

#### Motions of MONIMA Congress

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Motions of MONIMA congress"]

[Text] Before the end of the 11th National Congress of his party, MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO, Monja Jaona, the dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, talked with press representatives who were covering the congress. On this occasion he said that the Toliara Pharmacists' Association had asked him to give a report to the Joint Committee of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the Government in order for the import quota for medications to be increased.

With respect to the AVOTSE cooperative, the national president of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIA emphasized the fact that while in 1974 its capital was 200,000 Malagasy francs, in 1976 this cooperative had managed to purchase 100 tons of rice. "This is to tell you," he said, "how much progress this cooperative has made." And the dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council continued, "Unfortunately the person to whom we entrusted the management of this cooperative has absconded and remains undiscovered...As for the money deposited at the BNI [National Bank for Industrial Development], "Monja Jaona said it had "disappeared" while he was in the USSR in 1976. He even stressed, "They managed to prove the dishonesty of certain officials, but the tribunal only acquitted them." And the national president of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO said that a cooperative differs from the supply committee of a Fokotany in that the latter may benefit from the control of salaried agents, such as police, the gendarmerie, etc." At present, he said, the AVOTSE cooperative is no longer receiving its supplies. That is why it is not operating normally." To conclude, Monja Jaona said that another foreign political party has also just sent a telegram to MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO wishing its congress success. Finally we emphasize that these meetings by the national president of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO with press representatives took place at his house. The furnishings of this house were given to Monja Jaona by Marien N'Gouabi.

To return to this 11th regular national congress of the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO Party, let us say that during the closing ceremony, all member parties of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution delegated a representative to it, but the one to attract most attention was Supreme Councillor Remanindry Jaona of the MONIMA Socialist Group (VSM).

Here is a summary of the motions of this 11th regular national congress of MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO.

#### Domestic Policy

At the time of the Referendum of 21 December 1975, the MONIMA Party did its best to have the "ayes" triumph. After several months, however, the situation changed.

--Concerning the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar states that it handles aspects of the leadership of the country and that it advises the president of the republic, the supreme councillor of the Revolution and the government.

--The Red Book sets the major principles of the actions of the government in power. There it is written: "Establishment of a new society based on equality."

Didier Ratsiraka was elected president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the MONIMA Party is constantly advising him on the behavior of his entourage.

#### Democratic Liberty and the Rights of Man

A power which wants to establish socialism must be supported by the people.

And,

With regard to freedom of expression, the MONIMA Party notes that press publications cannot say everything and that the RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television] is only making brief commentaries on some supreme revolutionary councillors while giving long reports on the travels of others.

#### Foreign Policy

The MONIMA Party accepts the entry of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar into the ranks of Nonaligned [Countries] and the application of an open policy. As for the OAU, it must be a means for Africans to fight against different forms of imperialism.

As far as the Indian Ocean Peace Zone is concerned, the MONIMA Party supports this idea, and it condemns the establishment of foreign military bases in any part of the globe. The MONIMA Party moreover condemns the use of arms, whether nuclear or not.

The MONIMA Party supports the struggles of the Saharan and Namibian people under the leadership of the Front Polisario and SWAPO, respectively. MONIMA also condemns Israeli and Libyan aggression in Lebanon and the authoritarian governments of Latin America. Because of this the MONIMA Party supports the Palestinian people's struggle under the guidance of the PLO, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, etc.

## Telegrams to MONIMA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The 11th National Congress of the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO Party, which was held at its headquarters in Sanfilo-Toliara, came to a close yesterday. This congress decided that its national president Monja Jaona will be a candidate in the coming presidential election. According to the rule of democratic centralism, however, it is now up to this Party's Central Office to give its advice on this decision. At least, it is one of the most important decisions made by the participants in this congress.

Before talking about the closing speech by the dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, we shall give you a brief glimpse of the other organizations which sent telegrams to the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO party.

FEDNAFOP [expansion unknown], after having wished great success to the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO Party, expressed its desire to see this 11th national congress "result in solutions of national interest."

As for the Italian ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, she sent her wishes for full success to the party of the dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council.

As for the SECES (Association of Teachers In Higher Education) office, after excusing itself for its representative's last minute inability to attend, it wishes full success to the MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO Party.

FISEMA (Fikambanan'ny Sendika Malagasy) [Malagasy Federation of Trade Unions] wrote: "We hope that this 11th regular national congress of a party which has constantly militated to overcome colonialism and neocolonialism may contribute new ideas in order for all progressive forces to be able to unite with a view to establishing a true democracy and in order for the population's standard of living to improve."

The other telegrams received by Monja Jaona's MONIMA KA MIVIOMBIO come from SEKRIMA (Fivoriamben'ny Sendika Kristiana Malagasy) [Christian Confederation of Malagasy Trade Unions], the Medical Association, Brigadier Philbert Ramarolahy, Professor Joseph Andrianjatovo, Professor Zafy Albert, Colonel Mijoro Rakotomanga, etc.

9380

CSO: 4719/1277

DEPARTING PRC ENVOY INTERVIEWED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] "Relations between Mauritius and the People's Republic of China have always been most cordial, and they remain so. The Mauritian people are a friendly people whose true worth I have come to appreciate over the 5 years I have spent in Mauritius, which for me have gone by all too quickly." The speaker was His Excellency the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Mr Wong Jo-Chieh, who leaves Mauritius next Sunday.

The Ambassador thinks that the Mauritian people are hard-working, brave and intelligent, and know how to shift for themselves. He is sure that Mauritius will be successful, and development will definitely come.

His Excellency Mr Wang-Jo-Chieh told us that the People's Republic of China has always preached noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. That issue has never been raised on Mauritius, because the relationship has been one between two fraternal peoples. He told us that he did not have to work hard to promote relations between the two countries, because such relations came naturally. It was only natural for PRC delegations to visit Mauritius--the Chinese vice president, cultural groups, and sports teams--and all were welcomed like members of the family. Mr Wang Jo-Chieh noted that these exchanges went in both directions, and that officials of the previous government, including Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the finance minister and the minister of agriculture made goodwill visits to China. He added that the same was true for cultural and athletic delegations, especially badminton and table tennis teams. The ambassador told us that cooperation also extended into the field of information, and that there were exchanges of Mauritian and Chinese television film.

In the Chinese Ambassador's view, the change in government [on Mauritius] has not altered his country's policy toward the Mauritian Government. He has many friends who were in the former government, and lost no time in congratulating the new leaders of the country after the Mauritian people brought them into power last June.

Mr Wang Jo-Chieh pointed out that an accord signed by his country and the previous government has been renewed by the current government. The accord deals with proposed improvements to Plaisance airport. He told us that talks were under way on two aspects of agreements signed between Mauritius and the People's Republic of China, one in the cultural field, where the existing agreement is going to be extended, and the other in the agricultural field, where the new agreement will enable the Chinese team now at work at Belle Vue Albion to remain in Mauritius for 3 more years in order to finish their work, started under favorable auspices.

The Ambassador, who leaves us next Sunday, will go directly to Beijing, and he does not yet know where his next post will be. He told us that he had maintained cordial relations with the diplomatic corps, of which he had long been dean. He said he will leave the friends he has made during his tour in Mauritius with some regret.

Mr Wang Jo-Chieh asked us to convey to the Mauritian people his thanks for the excellent stay here and for all the help he always received. That is about all there is to say. We wish him safe journey and hope the gods will always be kind to him.

9516

CSO: 4719/1389

REBELO ON FRELIMO THESES: 'PARTY NOT A CLUB'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Seminar on the Study of the Fourth Congress Theses has been in session in the capital of the country since yesterday. Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological matters, urged the dozens of militants at this meeting to be completely open "dispensing with certain formalities to get frankly and directly at our party's problems." Jorge Rebelo stressed the need primarily to make party cells more dynamic so they will play a major role at their level and "not be dragged along."

At the opening session, the Political Bureau member spoke before the general presentation of the theses in order to discuss some domestic problems faced by the party.

"We do not study the theses just to be familiar with them. We do it to solve certain problems.

"Poor functioning of the cells and party organization district structures is our party's main problem today. We must realize that most of our cells are not functioning."

Passivity

That Political Bureau member said that when the party was initially structured, people were proposed for membership who did not have a genuine desire to belong and therefore they are not dedicated now. "Others applied for membership because they were opportunistic and believed that party members had privileges and as they knew how to pretend to have good qualities, they were admitted. We are dealing with a situation of infiltration."

Jorge Rebelo also mentioned that conflicts "which have arisen frequently between the secretaries of the cells and the administrative boards of firms almost prevent the party from functioning in places of work." He said that some administrative boards did this by invoking demagogically our own principles like the one that party members will be the last to benefit.

## Party Is Not a Club

He also criticized the work style of some cells. "Instead of working with the masses, they close ranks and form a club for party members. Since there is no connection with the masses, they lose confidence in the party.

"We know many cells function without a program or organization, with no view of the tasks and no one in charge of them. The cell is barely able to carry out a few sporadic tasks. Therefore, we must encourage the habit of planned work and teach cells to make a plan and fulfill it."

Jorge Rebelo stressed that if we combat infiltration, make the secretariats dynamic, set up planning systems and supervise the completion of tasks, "we will take a giant stride so that the cells will not have to be dragged along and the party may be profoundly revitalized through the dynamism of its rank-and-file structures."

## Finding Solutions

When he introduced the general presentation of the theses, he said that ultimately they are "our party's strategy and tactics for the major problems facing our country." These problems must be experienced daily by the cells which must help solve them at their level, thereby playing a major role. In order that each Mozambican may participate actively and consciously in the major national tasks, all the people must understand the party's outlook for solving the country's problems.

9479

CSO: 3442/10

SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OPENS IN MAPUTO

'Solidarity, Not Charity'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Minister of Planning Mario Machungo spoke at length yesterday at the opening of the Seminar on International Cooperation held in Maputo about the need for establishing bases to further the RPM's [People's Republic of Mozambique] work with international cooperation. Under the chairmanship of Marcelino dos Santos, secretary for economic policy of the party Central Committee, the seminar plans to study the lessons learned in the area of international cooperation from the successes achieved and errors committed.

Solidarity and Not Charity

Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano subsequently analyzed the evolution of our country's international policy since the struggle for national liberation.

In his speech, Joaquim Chissano clearly defined our country's priorities for cooperation at all levels, emphasizing that our policy is to create more friends and not enemies.

In turn, Marcelino dos Santos went over the history of FRELIMO's trading methods during the armed struggle, defining them as moments of cooperation during the armed struggle for national liberation.

"We affirmed our resolution and determination when we began trade relations. We accept solidarity and not charity," concluded Marcelino dos Santos.

In the meeting which will be continued tomorrow, various ministers are participating: Rui Baltazar, minister of finances; Julio Carriho, minister of public works and housing; Prakash Ratilal, minister of the Bank of Mozambique; Pascoal Mocumbi, minister of health; Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade, plus national directors and other party and government officials.



## Poor Coordination Affects Efficiency

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] In his speech at the Seminar on International Cooperation held in Maputo, Planning Minister Mario Machungo talked about individuals who infiltrate the structures of international cooperation, deliberately distort the political line of FRELIMO Party and reveal our tactical development projects to the enemy. He also said that some still use their offices to incorporate capitalist models of development.

This seminar, which will end today, continued yesterday with the participants divided into working groups to study various points on the agenda.

According to AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY], the minister of planning said that mistakes had been detected; for example, organizations responsible for planning and managing the economy were not giving sufficient attention to international cooperation matters.

This, in some cases, said the minister, resulted in real changes in the development strategy defined by the party and state.

Machungo also said that this occurs where foreign influence and admiration for everything suggested from abroad are more pervasive and where people admire the manuals specially written to guide the development of developing countries.

The lack of coordination between the central organizations for foreign policy implementation is another basic factor impeding effective international cooperation. On this point, he stressed the need to set up guidelines to regulate the planning and implementation mechanisms between these structures.

The minister of planning also said that some central government structures followed up poorly on international cooperation agreements and contracts.

The contracting of extremely poorly qualified foreign technicians and assistants who then competed with the national labor force was another area mentioned.

The minister of planning cited the inefficient structures responsible for this area and the many incompatible criteria for hiring international technicians as the principal problems.

To solve this specific problem, he urged rigorous evaluation of foreign technicians and the involvement of the Mozambican trade unions in the contracting process.

9479

CSO: 3442/10

## BRIEFS

GDR RADIO OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Fred Gunzel, director of international relations for the German Democratic Republic state commission on radio, is on a working visit to our country' yesterday he met with local journalists and exchanged views on the role of journalists and the mass media in the process of building socialism now in Mozambique. At the meeting, organized by representatives of the GDR League of Friendship With the Peoples, he spoke of the role played by the mass media in the struggle for the economic and social development of the German people since that country's government was formed over 30 years ago. After mentioning some points which orient the function of journalism in the light of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] guidelines, Gunzel drew a parallel between information in Mozambique and in his country and then listed "ideas which will help you advance without making the same mistakes we did." Later, he said that cooperation in various fields between Mozambique and the GDR, especially in the area of information, was an advance which would enable Mozambican journalists to further their work without making the same errors since they had FRELIMO Party guidelines as the basic tool. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 82 p 8] 9479

COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--According to information received by our staff, the CNICP [National Commission for the Implementation of Production Councils] and the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] of Czechoslovakia recently signed in Prague a cooperation agreement for a major exchange of views. This agreement resulted from a visit which an official CNICP delegation, headed by Augusto Macamo, recently made to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, at URO's invitation. In that country, the CNICP executive secretary held talks with a URO delegation, headed by Karel Hoffman, URO chairman. "The URO and the CNICP consider the preservation of peace and security of the peoples the priority task of the world trade union movement," read one passage of their joint communique published at the end of the visit. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 8] 9479

CSO: 3442/10

REPORTAGE ON DECENTRALIZATION MOVES

Central Committee Declaration

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Paul Verges: "Choices Now Obvious"]

[Text] A single, proportionally elected assembly is not a break with France.

It is an open path to true development by rallying all of the country's vital forces

The Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party [PCR] met on Wednesday 7 July 1982 and examined the Council of Ministers' decision of that date to retain the principle of a single, proportionally elected assembly for each "DOM" [overseas department].

The Central Committee notes that this announcement has given rise to great delight among the population and raised great hopes, so eagerly has it been awaited by all the country's vital forces who want change.

In making this decision the government and the President of the Republic can count on the active support of tens of thousands of Reunion men and women, whose feeling of confidence in change has been considerably strengthened.

This decision by the Council of Ministers concerning the decentralization law in the DOM enables everyone to experience the lies of the Right, which once again has not hesitated to speak of the alleged "intention to drop the DOM" on the part of the government and leftist parties.

Moreover, the PCR Central Committee is drawing the attention of public opinion to the fact that the ultras, feeling the approach of the end of their undivided power and their privileges, have expressed their willingness to resort to violence for the purpose of opposing the application of the government plan to Reunion. This PCR Central Committee is raising an indignant protest against such methods and putting the extremists on their guard against any attempt to carry out these threats of violence, which can only turn against their perpetrators or their silent partners.

The choices are now obvious, and the path is open for the great rally of all Reunion men and women who want to work together to fight the extremists and work to develop the country.

The union of the Left should become the basis of this great rally which should include, in addition to the political groups of the Left other trends of thought and personalities who are dedicated to change and ready to support the policy of the government and of the President of the Republic.

In the spirit of his solemn declaration on 12 May 1981, the PCR Central Committee calls on all the workers, the unemployed, servants, small and medium-sized planters, small and medium-sized merchants, artisans, fishers, youth, the middle classes (intellectual workers, organizers)...to prepare everywhere for this great rally, which is the sole guarantee of success for the necessary and hoped for change.

Port, 7 July 1982  
For the Central Committee  
of the Reunion Communist Party  
Secretary Elie Hoarau

#### Paul Verges' Statement

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 10-11 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Paul Verges: "Hope Changing to Confidence and Commitment to the Future"]

[Text] Paul Verges, general secretary of the Reunion Communist Party, presently in France for the session of the European Parliament, sent the following statement to TMOIGNAGES yesterday:

The 7 July announcement by the Council of Ministers of the decision of the President of the Republic with respect to the adaptation to Reunion, as to other DOM, of the decentralization law, has just confirmed for the Reunion people how right they were to vote 14 months ago, on 10 May 1981, for the leftist candidate for the presidency of the republic. The president of the republic has just displayed the candidate's fidelity to his program.

This fidelity answers the expectations of the 60,000 Reunion men and women--who for several weeks have been individually expressing their support to the President. Hope is turning into confidence and commitment for the future.

#### The Time for Responsibility

For the first time since 1946, the people of Reunion see possibilities of real change in their situation and on this basis can and should start a vast revival movement in Reunion. The time for responsibility with all that this entails of rights and duties, can begin.

Will must replace resignation, a spirit of initiative must replace the welfare mentality on all levels.

It is at this price that workers, the unemployed, women and youth, artisans, merchants, public servants and intellectuals must take their place in a more balanced economy and a less unequal society.

#### A Very Obvious Choice

The head of state, who is the guardian of the Constitution, has made a logical, good-sense decision: Reunion is a department; Reunion is also a region. These two territorial organizations have the same geographical boundaries of an island of 2,500 square kilometers and of 500,000 inhabitants. It is only natural for them to be managed by a single proportionally elected assembly. Here common law links up with logic, good sense and political equity.

The decision of the president of the republic clarifies the situation and should redistribute the maps on the political scene in Reunion. Each politician henceforth faces a very obvious choice.

#### An Increasingly Smaller Group

The extremists who see the end of their political privileges coming and others who try to fight a last battle while attempting to have it believed that there is a risk of separation and of being dropped. They will soon be the only ones to think so or to pretend to think so.

The Constitution, the will of the president of the republic and the leftist government and especially the will of the people of Reunion themselves constitute the best guarantees against these lies and these criticisms made by an increasingly smaller group of politicians. These latter's future is now behind them.

#### The Path of Union

The politicians as well as the people of Reunion who sincerely want the development of their country and who feel that the institutions of decentralization at the commune, department and regional levels are finally providing the political and financial means for assuring the island's development with the support of the government and the president of the republic, should take the path of coalition in order to concentrate and coordinate their efforts.

For each party, organization, current of thought or personality, it is a question of remaining itself and, at the same time, of trying to find the bases for an agreement which is acceptable to everyone and which is capable of rallying the maximum number of Reunion people to economic development, social progress and cultural expansion.

#### An Oppressive Heritage

In such a rally, on a precise program, there is no question of hegemony to be overcome or exercised.

The heritage left by the right is very oppressive. It will take a long period of political courage, of efforts by everyone and of solidarity to eliminate it and permit a new start.

Everyone has his place in such an action and that's for a long time. It is as a function of this that women and men of good will will soon unite and choose their representatives. The latter's future can only be expressed in the following manner:

The coalition of the parties, organizations, and personalities on a clear development program;

The largest possible rallying of the Reunion people around this platform. Such is the future;

Courage, work and progress, to banish politicians' politics, and finally to promote real politics.

9 July 1982

9380

CSO: 4179/1227

LEGAL FATE OF STRIKERS OUTLINED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 24-26 Sep 82 p 8

[Article: "Remarks by Passek-Teale. A Letter for Laye."]

[Excerpts] Two weeks ago, dear Wambi, I gave you an account of the strikers' trial last 14, 15 and 16 April.

At the time I arranged to meet you this Friday since the matter had been assigned for private consideration for Thursday 23 September.

Well, the verdict was given yesterday. The court announced 17 acquittals and 65 convictions with a CFA FR 10,000 (Fr 10,000) fine with suspended execution of sentence.

I remind you that the Department of the Public Prosecutor had asked for the acquittal of a group of 18 people who had denied any participation in the strike, and the penalty of a fine for the remainder of the 82 detainees who had admitted having taken part with full knowledge of the situation.

The court therefore moved in the same direction, with one exception: there where 17, not 18, acquittals.

This may be explained by the fact that among the 18 there was one quite special case, that of Ahmadou Triande, who admitted having gone on strike the first day before changing his mind the following days.

That is to say that as far as he is concerned, the offense is nevertheless committed.

Those guilty have a 15 day respite to make an appeal; but at the time of writing I did not know if some or all of them would take advantage of this right.

You would certainly like to know what is meant by the suspended execution of sentence. Roughly speaking, it means that the sentence would automatically go into effect if, within a 5 year period, those declared guilty repeated the same offense.

I want you to know also that at yesterday's hearing, the strikers' spokesman presented the case of Soumane Toure, the secretary general of their confederation who is allegedly under a national and international arrest warrant which the group concerned demand to be annulled.

There are some underlying subtleties there that those of us who are uninitiated in legal and judicial knowledge failed to grasp.

As a matter of fact, after obtaining some information, it seems to be an exaggeration to speak of an "arrest warrant" in the case we are considering.

For such a warrant to be issued, there must of necessity be an indictment. Only the examining magistrate has the authority to issue it and, moreover, the dossier must be presented to him, and the offense must be punishable by at least 2 years in prison.

Until fuller information is received, therefore, it does not seem that the situation was rightly assessed at the time of these occurrences.

Most likely then, there was an investigation notice against the individual concerned--national and international--an administrative procedure, when all is said and done, and not an arrest warrant, something which lies strictly in the domain of the judicial branch.

How complicated all this judicial juggling is, but there are legal concepts here with which citizens must become familiar for the better defense of their rights.

9824

CSO: 3419/35



## UNIP SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES HIS GOALS

East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 35 Supplement to 23 Aug 82  
pp 14-15

[Article by Helga Witte]

[Text]

Long before our conversation turned to Humphrey Mulemba's curriculum vitae and political development, I had an overwhelming impression: The Secretary General of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP) appears to be one of those politicians who has been formed by the school of life rather than by formal rules. The objective and wise manner in which he characterizes and evaluates the current difficult world political situation, as well as his concise, apt formulations and the direct acknowledgement of the common responsibility of all individuals who think progressively and humanistically rapidly intensify this first impression.

As in almost every political conversation during these weeks, we turned to the persistent Israeli aggression against the Lebanese people and Tel Aviv's barbarian campaign of elimination directed against the Palestinian Liberation Organization. "This is expansionism and mass murder," said the Zambian politician. And his rhetorical question regarding Israel's support in the situation was immediately followed by the reply: "Imperialism -- and the United States. Nothing would be easier for Washington than to stop the Israelis if it were so desired."

### Long-Term Relationships between the UNIP and the SED

Humphrey Mulemba, at the head of a UNIP delegation, has been on an official visit in our republic for several days by invitation of the Secretary General of the CC of the SED and Chairman of the National Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker. He spoke of the long-term relationship between the parties and people of the GDR and Zambia.

"If my visit has been successful and the discussion productive, especially with Erich Honecker, it is not last because relationships between our two parties, the UNIP and the SED, are close and firm. They are much older than our national independence. From the start, our cooperation has been based on trust." The Secretary General continued, "Our talks have been so useful because all problems of mutual interest, both international and bilateral, were discussed thoroughly and honestly. I am happy to say that our views concur on all of the problems considered."

This also applies to the evaluation of the situation in southern Africa. The Secretary General drew parallels between imperialist policy in the Near East and in the area of southern Africa. The latter constitutes "a repetition and expansion of imperialist activity in the Near and Middle East." It is only that in the south of the African continent, imperialist maneuvers are compounded by the specific nature of racism. "The potential danger of an international confrontation in South Africa is great. That makes the situation especially complicated," said Humphrey Mulemba worriedly.

If South African troops are currently still occupying Namibia and, under the guise of pursuing Namibian freedom fighters, are penetrating deep into and occupying Angolan territory, "they will in the future follow the same course as the Israelis in the Near and Middle East, and also enter the territory of other border states," said the UNIP Secretary General. "We will continue to seek a solution of the Namibia problem and the South African problems with peaceful means. However, for as long as such a solution cannot be attained, we will support the armed battle of the freedom movements, which are directed toward fighting for independence. Our party is totally committed to this.

"We are deeply convinced that there must be talk. However, if problems cannot be solved by discussion, then the only legitimate alternative is armed battle for independence. This is not fighting for the sake of war. Rather, it is a battle to overcome the forces that create the conditions for war, a battle to establish governments that secure freedom, in the entire area. That is why we are supporting the struggle for liberation."

"The youth did not want to continue living this way"

Humphrey Mulemba understands the difficulties of fighting for national independence and for dignified human existence from his own experience. He vividly remembers the strangle hold of the British colonial powers on the yield of the rich copper deposits in what was previously northern Rhodesia, and the underhanded methods of the monopolies, even after Zambia became politically independent, to deprive the young state of income from its natural

resources. He has not forgotten the political intrigues and plots of neocolonialism in conjunction with domestic right bourgeois circles. Zambia has experienced these in all degrees since 24 October 1964, when the north Rhodesian colony acquired its national independence and took the name Zambia. Humphrey Mulemba was one of those who, since his earliest youth, helped plan new paths and who provided service to the young country.

The current Secretary General is hesitant in responding to the request to talk about his activities at the time. For him, the son of a textile maker -- his father, now well over eighty, still works for a company in the neighboring area of what is now Namibia, which was previously German Southwest Africa -- those years have become a piece of history. They were hard but are now over. He tended to outline the general situation rather than his own personal one: "On the whole, it was similar here as in other colonies. Already as students, we came up against the universal injustice. Regardless whether it was education or agriculture, in nearly all areas of social interaction, we Africans were considered as second-class human beings by comparison with the Europeans. The youth no longer wanted to continue this way. At the time, we received guidance and encouragement from various organizations, welfare groups and societies until the African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia was finally established in 1948."

Initially, the labor unions formed the membership base of the ANC. Since the beginning of copper mining in the so-called copper belt at the beginning of the thirties, they had acquired pertinent experience in a number of strikes. After completing school, Humphrey Mulemba, who was born in Lusaka in 1932, became a miner in a copper mine. He advanced to become the personal assistant to the mine supervisor. He immediately turned his activities to union work and became secretary of the General Workers' Union.

His political activities caused repeated clashes with the colonial powers who imprisoned him and other unionists in 1959, but had to let him go a year later. He immediately resumed his political activity, this time within the scope of the recently founded UNIP. The party had developed from the left wing of the ANC and Mulemba worked as its secretary in the northwestern and eastern provinces. He later represented the UNIP in Ghana and in London, and he returned to Northern Rhodesia in 1963.

"At that time, many young people became members of the party," continued Mulemba. "In the ANC, we had struggled for individual demands; under the leadership of Kenneth Kaunda, the UNIP then fought for system-wide changes, including government leadership by Africans and universal termination of discrimination."

## Representative, Minister and Party Official

Immediately after the proclamation of Zambia's national independence, Mulemba became a representative in 1964; still that same year, he became deputy speaker of parliament. In 1967, he took on the post of national minister for government affairs and became chairman of a government commission dealing with the reorganization of the governmental system. He devoted his attention to filling important positions with Zambian citizens. Humphrey Mulemba has been a member of the party's central committee since 1968. He became minister of trade in 1969 and, in this capacity, signed the trade agreement with the GDR in 1970, before he became minister of mines. The trade agreement came into being at a time when there were not yet any diplomatic relationships between the two countries.

In Zambia, these years around 1970 constituted an important break in the efforts to secure political and economic consolidation. The economy, which was unilaterally oriented to the transport of raw material -- which applied chiefly to copper mining -- was dominated by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and the Roan Selection Trust Ltd. By taking over 51 percent of the share capital of the foreign mining companies around 1969/70 and acquiring control of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) in 1973, the government secured its influence on the economy. It expanded its control to finance, insurance, banking and construction as well as to industry, nationalized all land in 1975 and limited the activities of private capital. Nevertheless, companies such as the international Lonrho Combine still exert some influence on Zambia's economy. In this connection, Humphrey Mulemba recalled the declining copper yields and the negative effects on the Zambian foreign currency exchange, which greatly impeded the economy's investment opportunities. Increasing economic difficulties intensified by private capitalist interests within the bourgeoisie created more problems for the party.

## The UNIP's Current Tasks in Zambia

How does the Secretary General of the United National Independence Party see the current role of his party in securing national independence and acquiring economic independence? Humphrey Mulemba's reply: "The UNIP has had to battle great difficulties since Zambia achieved national independence. Our country was surrounded by more or less fascist-governed colonies like Angola and Mozambique and by the country then known as Southern Rhodesia. As a party, we therefore had to orient ourselves primarily to the struggle on the political front and to support the freedom movements in these countries. Now that these countries have obtained their freedom, supported by the international progressive public, we are devoting our primary efforts to the economic development of our country.

"Our first concern is agriculture. At present, our attention is devoted to implementation of the ten-year program from 1980 to 1990, to increase the production of food, which is very inadequate, and to raise it to a much more modern level. We need more food for the population and more raw material for national industry." That was how the Secretary General outlined the principal task facing the party and the country. It was precisely during these weeks that President Kenneth Kaunda explained the magnitude of this task in the course of a number of trips to the interior of the country, and in so doing did not hesitate to point out the enormous economic problems that the country would have to overcome in the future as well.

#### Politician With Influence and Respect

In an anthology of leading political personalities on the continent, published by members of the African bourgeoisie, Mulemba is described as a "tough party organizer" and "a politician who has influence and is respected in the copper belt."

When asked about his present relationships with the miners in the "copper belt", the Secretary General of the UNIP talks about a subject that is very important to him personally, as well as to the entire party, i.e. to bring about closer ties between the party and the people. In order to implement this and to combat misunderstandings and refute false interpretations, Mulemba appeared repeatedly before the unions in the copper belt. The UNIP does not envisage regimentation of the traditionally strong unions via its increased activities, but rather cooperation and greater productivity. In the meantime, the socially and politically motivated strikes and other protest demonstrations of the unions, which to some extent are still tainted with the British pattern, have been calmed. This result was achieved not last with Humphrey Mulemba's calm and convincing manner. He represented the UNIP policy as one that is directed toward the wellbeing of the people, and dedicated to the principles of humanism.

To characterize these principles, article 1 (2) of the party charter states: "Guided by the philosophy of humanism, the party is the heroic organizer of the revolutionary farmers, workers and intellectuals and it has maximum power over all the government organs." Its principal task as well as that of "the working individuals in the Republic of Zambia" is "to complete the victorious transition from capitalism to humanism via socialism." The goal is the establishment of a "humane society" without exploitation of one human being by another, and the suppression of imperialism, capitalism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism.

This "philosophy of humanism" has been formed substantially by the Christian and moral-ethical concepts of President Kaunda.

In this connection, the UNIP does not regard scientific socialism as a contradiction to its concept of a new society. In a guidance code discharged in 1975, the party exhorted its officials to strong social activity, discipline and alertness, as well as to strict implementation of party decisions. It prohibited personal enrichment by possession of means of production, terrain speculation or the renting of houses.

Humphrey Mulemba's work within the UNIP is directed above all at strengthening the power of the party and the respect with which it is regarded. To this effect, he took on the chairmanship of the cadre commission of the CC in 1979 and is concomitantly responsible for party control and discipline. When he was elected Secretary General of the UNIP in 1981, it remained his chief concern to increase the party's political effectiveness. He emphasized that it was precisely this which he had studied in detail in the GDR when he accompanied President Kenneth Kaunda on his visit in 1980.

Like President Kaunda, who in the past made reference on various occasions to certain ideological and organizational weaknesses in the UNIP, Humphrey Mulemba also understands these shortcomings. In the meantime, the party has been able to form closer ties with the people, but it is now a matter of decentralizing the government and bringing it closer to the citizens. The UNIP has been oriented to democratization of society in all sectors especially since 1981. To do so, the party must correspond to the interests and needs of the people in its organizational structure as well.

In a speech made at the university in Lusaka at the beginning of this year, President Kaunda emphasized that it remains the goal of the party to achieve "a society of equals" in Zambia. However, there were still "great differences in the standard of living between those living in rural and urban areas, and between those with a low income or no income at all who must live in huts in the townships and those living in the elite suburbs." To close this great gap is the principal task of the party program.

7072  
CSO:3430

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

IMPORTED FOODS--President Kaunda has appealed to Zambians to fight dependence on imported food, because it is the worst form of colonialism. Describing food as the heart of all cultures, the president said the food bomb was the tragedy of the 80's and that Zambians must attain self-sufficiency if they were to have national integrity. Dr Kaunda made the remarks at Lusaka's Hotel Intercontinental where he officiated at an exhibition of local food and a buffet dinner organized by the cultural services department of the Ministry of General Education and Culture last night. He said the nation should be independent in food in the same way as it attained political independence. The world today, he said, was a poor place in food because the nations which (?possess) it throw their weight about in front of hungry people and use their food strength to force others to toe their line. Therefore, he went on, Zambians must produce enough food locally and should not be casting their hungry eyes on the plates of people in other countries. The president also called for the popularization of Zambian dishes at homes and hotels as one of the ways of asserting national culture and promoting good health. [Excerpt] [MB250755 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Oct 82]

CSO: 3400/150

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

ENVOY WITHDRAWAL--AL-RAYAH has learned that Zaire will withdraw its ambassador to Israel in a few days after this ambassador returned to occupied Palestine when President Mobutu Sese Seko decided to resume relations between the two countries. This decision will be officially announced shortly. This decision came as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the ugly massacre of the Palestinians. Furthermore, the visit of the enemy's Prime Minister Menahim Begin to Zaire was postponed a few days ago for the second time. AL-RAYAH also learned that it is not likely that any other African country will resume relations with Israel. [Text] [GF131427 Doha AL-RAYAH in Arabic 13 Oct 82 [no page given]]

CSO: 3401/1



ZIMBABWE

'NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA' ANALYZES RACIAL ATTITUDES

AB231209 Lagos NAN in English 1110 GMT 23 Oct 82

[NAN feature article: "Persisting Racial Attitudes in Zimbabwe" by Adewale Fatona: NAN correspondent in Harere]

[Text] The young man walked confidently into the hotel for an evening's relaxation just after the day's business. Accompanied by his wife and their three-year old son, he greeted almost every guest and ordered drinks.

The family was soon joined by friends who, like the Makonis, are black Zimbabweans. The conversation was lively and the mood was bouyant, because 29 months ago blacks had no right to wine and dine in Harere's Kamfinsa Park Hotel, one of the exclusive white rendezvous in Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

Minutes later, Charles Makoni trespassed: He took his son to the "whites only" section of the hotel, and was promptly pushed out by a burly black waiter, ostensibly carrying out the instructions of the white management. Charging later into the "blacks only" section, where he had been seated comfortably earlier, his mood changed dramatically.

"When will Rhodesia truly become Zimbabwe?" the young man demanded. Some of his friends joined in the chorus of protests.

Spoiling for a right, they complained that continued white arrogance was as a result of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's total reconciliation policy of "forgive and forget."

But the same burly waiter had unsuccessfully challenged this writer to take off his "kuba" cap. He was silenced later, when he was shown a white man wearing a victorian-looking hat, and whose peace he dared not disturb.

There are no "whites only" or "blacks only" signs in public places in Zimbabwe, not even in the Kamfinsa Park. But incidents like the one at the hotel are still common. The majority of white Zimbabweans still find the advent of black rule a bitter pill to swallow, and so react in negative ways to the changed sociopolitical situation. To the ordinary white, majority rule is an evil. So he quickly finds fault with it and blames it for everything, from inflation to drought.

In spite of the Mugabe government's efforts to build a harmonious, multi-racial society, and his reconciliation policy, which almost borders on white appeasement, most of the remaining 160,000 whites have failed to reconcile with the new dispensation.

Recently, a white woman visited a private clinic in the central town of Chegutu (formerly Norton), and instead of waiting in the reception room like others, stood outside because the others were black. She insisted on being given preference because she could not be expected to sit in the reception room. Of course, the Yugoslav doctor in charge of the clinic, told her to look for a doctor elsewhere. There was yet another case of a white woman who "abused" a black cabinet minister during a public argument.

The few white liberals are confronted with open hostility by their compatriots. A white farmer in the farming community of Mandizudre (formerly Melsetter) was ex-communicated by the town's white population for joining the ruling party. Yet, another incident was that of a former prime minister of the country, Mr Garfield Todd, 74, who was scorned by other whites when he donated 1,215 hectares of land to the government to resettle disabled freedom fighters.

Mr Mugabe's socioeconomic policies cannot be accepted by most of the whites because they are gradually eroding their elitist privileges. Sometimes, forgetting that they are discussing with blacks from other African countries, whites complain: "Nowadays the hospitals and the post offices are inefficient because they are filled with unskilled and lazy workers."

Visit any of the white-owned shops, which account for more than 85 per cent of the commercial enterprises in the principal cities when the manager discovers through your accent or by your clothes that you are not Zimbabwean, he warms to you. And this first question will invariably be: "How long have you been in Zimbabwe?" Then he fires his favourite one: "What do you think of Mr Mugabe's government?" If you tell him of the prime minister's admirable handling of the country's complex problems, he loses interest and changes his hitherto friendly stance.

He then tries to reverse your views about the government by narrating a litany of woes. He talks about the educational standard which he claims is lowering, the shortage of some essential commodities, which he will fail to explain are created by some of his kinsmen in their attempt to obtain huge profits, and even discredit the black government.

Argue with him and next time you visit his shop, he will ignore you and send one of his black assistants to serve you.

But if you agree with his prejudices you may get some reductions on your purchases.

Though the government has succeeded in de-segregating a number of institutions, some exclusive clubs still exist. They are superficially multi-racial, but membership requirements are so stringent that it is almost impossible for most blacks to join. In Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare and other major cities, it is not uncommon to see only white participants at sporting events.

Many ordinary whites still believe that Ian Smith will one day return to "right the wrongs" of the present two-year-old government. Few have adjusted to the changed circumstances, and so immigrate [as received].

Most of those remaining feel robbed of their property--Rhodesia--and still refer to themselves as Rhodesians. When any white mentions "Zimbabwe," he is either trying to impress you or ingratiate himself with those in power. He stubbornly calls cities and towns by their old names to register his disapproval of the changes.

There are so many hypocricies, a casual visitor to the country could easily be fooled into thinking that whites are cooperating with the system. Most whites in government circles maintain, at best, an attitude of indifference to black advancement in the public service.

The private sector is overwhelmingly controlled by whites, who are the largest employers of labour. But according to President Canaan Banana, these companies carry out "window dressing promotions," by giving blacks "important" positions without commensurate responsibilities.

When asked sometime ago what was his greatest achievement in his two years in office, Robert Mugabe's reply was "peace and stability." To most observers, however, the prime minister still has the gigantic task of making the whites and the blacks in his country interact and regard themselves as equal citizens.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

BRITISH PLANES--Zimbabwe has received the last four Hawks ordered in 1980. At Gweru, two British Hawk instructors are stationed. [Excerpts] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 82 p 32]

ITALIAN TRAINERS--The Air Force has ordered from SIAI-Machetti, 10 trainers, type S-211. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 82 p 34]

SPANISH PLANES--Zimbabwe has bought from Spanish CASA six C-212 Aviocars valued at 17.5 million dollars, an official source in Madrid announced. Delivery will take place between February 1983 and March 1984. [Excerpts] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 82 p 36]

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